

been relinquished. Nay, we have not only been compelled to conclude a treaty which does not contain one solitary stipulation in our favor, except that there shall be peace; but which unsets the boundaries of our country and leaves to the decision of commissioners, whether we shall longer retain a part of our own territory, which we hold in quiet possession for more than twenty years.

But notwithstanding our immense national debt, which if the war had continued, would soon have resulted in national bankruptcy; notwithstanding all our property, even the very necessities of life, have been taxed heavily; notwithstanding we have not obtained a single object which we had in view at the commencement of the contest, but have lost many valuable privileges; notwithstanding our country has been invaded in every quarter, and the Capitol of the United States has been laid in ashes by a marauding party of the enemy—this has been called a glorious war! Glorious it has been, in the highest degree, to the American character, but disastrous to the individual States discovered that they were abandoned by the General Government, whose duty it was to protect them, the fortitude of their citizens aroused with their misfortunes. The moment we were invaded, the genius of freedom inspired their souls. They rushed upon their enemies with a hallowed fury, which the hindling soldiers of Britain could never feel. They taught our foe that the soil of freedom would be the grave of its invaders.

To be continued next week.

Another Kansas Tragedy.  
EDITOR OF THE DAILY REGISTER—Dear Sir: The following item under the above caption was published in the telegraphic column of your paper of the 1st inst:

Chicago, June 30.  
The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church was held at Rochester, Andrew Co., Mo., on the 14th inst., when the Border Pro-Slavery men sent word for the same to adjourn immediately and leave the State. The notice not being complied with, the mob entered the church, took out the presiding officer and tarred and feathered him, and shot an old man who attempted to prevent the outrage.

This is all a mistake so far as the holding of a Methodist "Conference" in Rochester, Andrew County, is concerned. The tarring and feathering of the president is concerned. There was no such conference held in Andrew county, nor in the State of Missouri on the 14th ult. And consequently there was no "presiding" officer to be tarred and feathered. The Missouri annual Conference of the M. E. Church does not hold its session until the 8th of October, and then it does not meet at Rochester, but at Hannibal. The following, which we clip from the *Western Christian Advocate*, of to-day, appears to be the truth in the case.

It appears there is in Rochester, Andrew County, Mo., a Methodist Episcopal Church, and the citizens ignorant of the action of the General Conference recently held at Indianapolis, got the idea that this Church declares that its members cannot hold slaves, and thereupon declared the "Northern Methodist Church a nuisance," upon the same principle, we suppose, that Judge Leecombe's jury declared the Lawrence hotel a nuisance. It was then declared to be the will of the community that the preacher in charge, Rev. Wm. Sellers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rochester, should be ejected. He was accordingly asked to desist from preaching but he would not comply; and the St. Joseph *Gazette* informs us that, "as the penalty of his temerity, he was tarred and feathered." In the difficulty which occurred, another man, named Holland, an "abolition" was killed. A series of resolutions was adopted, declaring that every Northern Methodist anti-slavery man in the country should be notified by the Vigilance Committee to pack up and leave, "and in the event of their refusal, the Committee to make report of the same to this meeting, at which time this meeting will take such measures as may be most expedient for their immediate expulsion from our midst." The first resolution in the series adopted by this anti-northern Methodist Church meeting reads as follows:

Resolved, That we believe in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Missouri, and every feature thereof, and we hold in abhorrence any political party, or any persons whatsoever, wherever found, that will act in violation of either.

The Constitution, for which these people profess so much attachment, says: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." The consistency of the "regulators" of Missouri is worthy the Border Ruffian family.

Resolved, That we believe in the Constitution of the United States! WHAT MOCKERY! Can any one believe that these miserable men ever read or saw the Constitution of the United States? If they have any knowledge of that instrument, and believe in it, it must be confessed that their faith has a singular effect upon their practice.

W. J. WELLS.

FINDLY, July 2d.

Accident on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Baltimore, July 7.  
A dreadful accident occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad last evening. The train was thrown off the track near the Relay House, in consequence of the switch being half open and broken. The engineer Jas. Groff, and H. Nagles, newsmen, were killed. Mr. Hodges, mail agent, Washington, a lawyer of Annapolis, W. Ridges, Confectioner, and a fireman named Russell, were badly injured. Several cars were broken up.

The jury on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. accident rendered a verdict that the train was thrown off the track by the displacement of a switch by some person or persons unknown. The Company have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

Health of Senator Sumner.

A Washington dispatch of the New York Times dated the 3d, says:  
Senator Sumner is still at Blair's, six miles from Washington. I called to see him to-day, and found him greatly debilitated, though much better than two days ago. He evidently, however, is not so well as prior to his relapse last week. He is very anxious to get back to his seat, but it is certainly very doubtful whether he will during the session. The statement that he requested Brooks' trial to be postponed is an absolute falsehood. On the contrary, he has declined expressing any wish on the subject, taking the ground that he is not the prosecutor.

Buchanan and the Border Ruffians.

Mr. J. F. Bliss, who has just returned from Kansas, made the following statement to us, which, at our request, he reduced to writing and testified to under oath:

STATEMENT OF J. F. BLISS.

I was in Col. Rich's Store at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, on Friday, June 10th, 1856, and listened to a conversation between Judge Leecombe and some other gentlemen, unknown to me, relative to Gov. Robinson and other prisoners, and likewise the policy of President Pierce in regard to Kansas affairs. One of the gentlemen expressed fears as to the orthodoxy of Mr. Buchanan's friends, and that he was all right on the "Goose," and that he would pursue the same policy that Pierce had—but that it must be kept still in order to carry Pennsylvania and New York; and said Leecombe, "he will fool old Reader into supporting him, too! Old Buck is all right, boys don't fear him."

The above is, in substance, the conversation that passed in my hearing, of which I made a minute at the time.

J. F. BLISS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

COUNTY OF KNOX.

GALLEGUO, June 25, 1856.

This day personally appeared before me J. F. Bliss, whose name is attached to the above statement, and testified under oath that the above is in substance, and as near as he can recollect, in words the conversation which he heard between Judge Leecombe, of Kansas, and others.

CHANCEY WHITE.

Justice of the Peace.

How any man in favor of the Freedom of the Territories can support Buchanan after reading the above is beyond our comprehension. Let the free press of the country give this free circulation; and let the fact be known that Buchanan's friends are pleading him to the Border Ruffians! We will refer to this matter again. Mr. Bliss voted for Pierce in 1852.

TRIAL OF BROOKS—Judgment of the Court.

Washington, July 8.

The District Attorney said he had used due diligence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. Sumner, who had expressed himself as having no desire to take part in the proceedings, and had left the city. Testimony was then given by Mr. Sledge, who caused the arrest of Mr. Brooks after the assault on Mr. Sumner, and by J. W. Simonton, Mr. Keitt, and Senators Goster, Pearce and Toombs. The last witness, Toombs, wished read in mitigation of the assault, at the instance of Mr. Lincoln, counsel for the accused, extracts from Mr. Sumner's speech, reflecting on South Carolina and Mr. Butler.

Drs. Boyle and Lindley, and Senator Pugh, also gave their testimony. The last expressed the opinion, judging from what he saw of Mr. Sumner's notes, that he, Sumner, had his speech printed before delivery.

Mr. Brooks made a short speech, regretting that Mr. Sumner was absent. He had hoped, for the benefit of interrogation, concerning his (Sumner's) testimony before the House Committee, that he would be present. He took the ground that there are some offenses, for which the law affords no adequate remedy. He said, while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike, he would redress the wrongs of his political motto, from every effort to cover her with obloquy and dishonor. His property might be squandered and his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him.—He then bowed to the Majesty of the law to receive his sentence.

Judge Crawford said, as the matter might, perhaps, at that moment be subject to investigation, he would not delay the members of the House of Representatives. He would forbear comment on the testimony, and pronounced as the judgment of the Court that Mr. Brooks pay a fine of \$300. Mr. Brooks then retired with his friends.

The Vote.

Mr. Barclay's motion to reconsider the vote upon the Kansas Bill, in the House of Representatives, succeeded by a vote of 101 to 99. The bill itself subsequently passed, ayes 100, nays 97. The Northern members voting aye as follows: Allen, Illinois; Brown, Pa.; Caldwell, Pa.; Denver, Cal.; Dunn, Ind.; English, Ind.; Fuller, Pa.; Hall, Iowa; Harris, Ill.; Haven, N. Y.; Herbert, Cal.; Jones, Pa.; Kelly, N. Y.; Marshall, Ill.; Miller, Pa.; Packer, Pa.; Peck, Mich.; Vail, N. Y.; Wheeler, N. Y.; Whitely, N. Y.; Williams, N. Y.; and HARRISON, of Ohio.

Among those who voted against the bill, when it was lost by one vote was the murderer Herbert. Had he been indicted and imprisoned a day or two sooner, the vote would have passed by the casting vote of Speaker Banks. Mr. Barclay's motion to reconsider having subsequently carried, there was one vote less against the admission—Mr. Herbert, meanwhile, having been lodged in jail to await his trial. His "absence" thus contributed one to the majority of three, by which the bill was finally passed.—*San. Register.*

Signs of the Times.

Straws show which way the wind blows: A gentleman from Western New York hands us the following figures of votes taken in the cars at different points between Candiana and this city.

On the Elmira and Candiana Railroad on Friday, a vote was taken in one of the cars with the following result: Fremont, 17; Buchanan, 11; Fillmore, 7; Undecided, 7. On Saturday, a vote on the Lake Shore Railroad, between Buffalo and Dunkirk, stood: Fremont, 41; Buchanan, 6; Fillmore, 26.

On Monday, a vote on the cars between Erie and Cleveland resulted as follows: Fremont, 75; Buchanan, 35; Fillmore, 29. These expressions of public opinion, though seemingly unimportant, may be taken as indicating the popular feeling. The people are aroused for FREEDOM and FREEDOM!

The Issue.

Shall Mr. Buchanan be elected or defeated? is, briefly, the only question left for Fillmore to answer. The battle is narrowed down between the Southern Democracy and Northern Republicans—between this administration and a new one—between Kansas as a Slave State and Kansas as a Free State—between filibustering and a suspension of filibustering. Secession, disunion, Know Nothingism and all the rest are but leather and prunella.—*N. Y. Her.*

The total number of volumes from the Bible House in New York, last year, was about 200,000, and since its first operations in 1816, more than 10,000,000.

# Fremont Journal.

FREMONT, OHIO.

ISAAC M. KEELER, Editor.

Friday, July 11, 1856.

## "Freedom."

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SHORT TOWN—JOSEPH BOWEN, of Marion, Long TOWN—JONAS SCOTT, of Butler.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ANSON SMITH, of Franklin.

SENATE JUDGES OF PUBLIC WORKS.

JOHN B. WARD, of Hamilton.

SENATE JUDGES OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CALDER B. SMITH, of Hamilton.

JACOB PERKINS, of Franklin.

For the Campaign.

We will furnish the JOURNAL from this time until the close of the Presidential Election, 1st of December, for the low price of 62 cents, payable in advance. TEN COPIES will be sent for \$5. Should any of our friends in the country feel inclined to send us a helping hand by sending subscribers to the JOURNAL, we shall be thankful. We shall be pleased to have our country papers call on us whenever they visit Fremont. The factoring will always be on the outside. Circulate the documents. Daily, Fremont's country needs your faithful services. JOSEPH BOWEN, June 25th, 1856.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or opinions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the Administration in regard to the extension of Slavery into free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, of reviving the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the office of President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

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AIMS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There is a strenuous and most determined effort on the part of our opponents to cover up the true issues of this campaign, and to lie the people into the belief that the sole aim of the Republican party is to set up a northern administration against the south, and thereby divide the Union. We have hitherto failed to see in a single Buchanan paper at the north, an argument to justify before the people the two great planks of their platform: viz., that the nation has the right to seize on territory which the slave-drivers think they need for the protection or extension of slavery; and that the people of a territory have the right to establish slavery among their domestic institutions. Will either or both of the Buchanan papers in this town do us the favor to set forth the arguments with which they hope to persuade the people that these planks are sound?

The Republicans, however, dare set forth distinctly the measures they advocate, and the reasons which justify them. The following are the leading aims set forth in the platform of the republican party.

1. To reassert the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, and to bring back the administration of the government to a conformity with them. That the party in power has departed widely from their principles, none can doubt who know anything of the men and times of the Revolution. By a process which F. P. Blair has most clearly set forth, the democratic party, and with it the government itself, has fallen into the hands of that school of southern ultra slavery propagandists, of which Calhoun was the great founder.

By the two-thirds rule these slavery oligarchs have secured to themselves the absolute control of the democratic party. No man and no measure can stand which does not meet with their approval. Hence the subservience of the unprincipled northern politicians to the slave power. Having secured this control of the democracy, the southern ultraists have forced upon that party a policy utterly alien to the Declaration and the Constitution—the policy of carrying slavery by right wherever the flag of the nation floats;—a policy which transforms us at once into a nation which under the forms of republicanism spreads and maintains a despotism more grinding than exists in Turkey or Algeria. If proof is demanded that this is the policy which democracy advocates, let their platform answer; let enslaved and subdued Kansas speak; let the fact that no man can hold the meanest federal office from Maine to Georgia, who dare open his mouth against the extension of slave territory. Now does it require any argument to show that such a policy as this departs wholly from the Declaration and the Constitution? Does this policy accord with the doctrine that all men are innately entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Is it in agreement with that other fundamental doctrine that for the preservation of these great rights governments are established among men?

The republican party have resolved to bring back the government to the policy of the fathers. We ask no interference with slavery in the states. But we know it to have been the policy of the fathers to secure all the national territory to freedom, and we are resolved that this shall be again the settled policy of this government. We concede to our southern brethren all the rights we ask for ourselves. They may freely emigrate to the territories and take with them all that we can take there; themselves, their families, their cattle, their goods; their slaves too, if they choose, but no longer to be slaves there. We will not consent that under the name of republicanism slavery shall be extended. We will not permit ourselves to be disgraced in the eyes of all mankind by extending slavery, when the Turk and the Moor are abolishing it. We will not have the new territories made uninhabitable by laboring white men, because of the degradation of associating with slave labor.

2. Republicans are resolved by a return to the policy which was established by the founders of this government, to preserve the Constitution and the Union. When the policy which the slavery propagandists have forced upon the democratic party, shall become the settled policy of this government, the Constitution will be already destroyed. The form may remain but the spirit will have departed. With the established ascendancy of the slave power, will come in a despotism which will treat freedom-loving men as they have been treated in Kansas, which will silence free speech as Brooks silenced Sumner, which will value the lives of the people as Keating's life was valued. What will remain of the Constitution but the mockery of a name under such a system as this? How long can the Union stand with the aristocracy of 347,000 slaveholders ruling over it? Already the policy of the slaveholders and their democratic supporters, shakes the Union from centre to circumference. The establishment of that policy will be destruction. No hope of the preservation of the Constitution and the Union remains, but in going back to the policy of the fathers; in restoring the spirit of freedom, the love of liberty, in which alone the life and strength of the Union consists. Republicans ask no aggression upon the rights of white or black. They ask that the policy of this government shall be to extend freedom and not slavery. They wish to preserve not the form of Union only, but the reality. If they shall ascend to power, they will regard no threats of disunion whether from north or south. The rights of all will be respected, and the Union preserved, not by the sacrifice of freedom but by its establishment.

Where are Fremont's backers.  
Buchanan Paper.  
Working at the forge—in the machine shop—in the harvest field—and getting more than ten cents a day at that.

In this great work the Republicans are aided by such men as F. P. Blair, the intimate friend and counselor of Gen. Jackson; Judge Emmett, of New York; John Brough, of Indiana, once of Ohio; Hamlin, of Maine, and a host who could not be numbered, of those who were once staunch supporters of the Democratic party, but who cannot sustain the democracy which the slaveholders dictate.

A review of the special measures by which republicans propose to carry out the great principles set forth above, will be reserved for a future article.

BUCHANANS.

The above title for the party which blasphemously styles itself democratic, is both apt and descriptive. The term Buceanians, as our readers know, was originally the name applied to a set of pirates and freebooters who ranged the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, about 150 years since. By a little change in the orthography we have Buceanians, which is a suitable name for the supporters of Buchanan, since it refers us at once to the candidate and his principles. We do not intend by any means to imply that Mr. Buchanan privately and personally has the character of a pirate. He is doubtless correct and praiseworthy in his manners and morals. But upon his own authority, we are not to regard him as simply James Buchanan, but solely as the representative of the platform on which he stands. The principles of this platform are those of pirates and freebooters. Leaving out of question the old worn out issues, there are two leading and vital principles in the platform; one relating to foreign, and the other to home policy, which would have delighted the hearts of the Buceanians of old time, and now fully entitle the supporters of this platform to the same name.

The Ostend manifesto, of which Mr. Buchanan was one of the authors, sets forth in substance the right of the nation, if its interests require it, to seize on the territory of its neighbors by force. It was and is well understood that the emancipation of this manifesto had sole reference to the supposed need of the slave states, not of the free, for more territory. The principles of this manifesto are rather covertly, but not the less really reasserted in the platform into which Mr. Buchanan has merged himself. Now, what principle can be more satisfactory to a freebooter than one which asserts his right to take, whenever he has the ability, what his interest requires?

The other principle which Mr. Buchanan and his followers hold in common with pirates, is the right of a majority of the whites in the territories to establish slavery among their domestic institutions. In the language of a southern man, the right to make and hold slaves, when reduced to its essence is simply the right of the strongest to what ever he can force from a weaker party. It is the same right which a freebooter exercises when he appropriates another's goods. We submit that the party which sustains these principles can only be fitly described by the term Buceanians.

Romanes.

We cannot conscientiously say much for the grammar or rhetoric of the *Messenger*, but for *romance* it has a decided talent. If the following assertions were not such barefaced fictions as to deceive nobody, we might perhaps give them a less polite name.

The *Messenger* says that we are a disunionist. We deny it and ask for the quotations. It says that the border ruffians have not driven free state men out of Kansas, or murdered them, and that in these crimes they have not been backed up by this administration. Perhaps a flat denial of facts as well established as any facts can be, is the best the *Messenger* can do. We think it is.

It says the republicans are in favor of disunion. If it could choke the *Messenger* this would do it. The republican platform says, "the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States shall be preserved."

It says the republicans have not diminished taxation. It knows this would have been done if the frauds and thefts of democratic state officers, to the tune of millions, had not prevented.

It says that the republicans have exempted twenty millions of banking capital from taxation. It knows that the republicans have taxed every dollar which could be taxed under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

It says that Senator Sumner has a brother named Abner, who sold a slave and separated him from his family, &c. Senator Sumner has no brother of that name, nor any other relative bearing it. The *Messenger* proceeds on the principle that its readers do not know the truth from a lie and will never know. We think it underrates their intelligence.

Judge STEWART, of Mansfield, who has never voted anything but a democratic ticket, has repudiated the Cincinnati platform and the candidate that stands upon it. He made a telling speech for Fremont, at Ashland, on the 4th inst.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the reports in the Buchanan papers, that Hon. Thomas Ewing supports Mr. Buchanan, are without foundation. He is not engaged in the campaign, and while he has spoken respectfully of Mr. B's experience and abilities, he has no respect for the platform on which he stands, and will not vote for him.

Where are Fremont's backers.  
Buchanan Paper.  
Working at the forge—in the machine shop—in the harvest field—and getting more than ten cents a day at that.

We make the following extract from a letter of a friend. It would do us pleasure to publish the whole, but we cannot find space:

He who led our fathers to conflict and triumphed as if endowed with preternatural vision saw the true source of our security and peril and embodied his prophetic conviction in a sentence that shall live and burn on the lips of every true American—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Would to Heaven that some of our bogus American Congressmen could have that sentence written in indelible, burning letters on their foreheads. Would that some of them could have one coal of fire from the altar of Liberty burning on their tongues. Doubtless if my prayer was granted the most dignified of American Councils would not be dishonored by the detestable sentiments of disunion. We should regard the Union as an inviolable marriage bond of States—as a theme too sacred in its nature to admit of discussion by those who desire a dissolution. How humiliating the thought that we have demagogues among us who in their measures have shown a willingness to sacrifice everything for their own emolument! But I am not fearful of a dissolution of the Union, for I regard such an event as an impossibility. It will require too mighty an effort to sever the tender and holy ties of friendship existing between the North and South. Do not the preachers of a dissolution of the Union know that with the American people there is a strength and power in the ties of consanguinity that no force of circumstances can turn from the channel which God and nature intended they should traverse and that people as it is a dissolution can never, never happen! Let politicians gabble, but let us remember that the people will laugh to scorn their imbecile yet wicked endeavors.

Could those who achieved our liberties leave their graves and mingle with us in our doubts and assurances they would still respect the dying accents of their great compatriot—"United we stand, divided we fall." Let this sentiment vibrate with thrilling energy through our land, let it be echoed in every valley, on every mountain, through every hamlet and swelling city; let every breeze that sweeps from the Atlantic shore bear it on to the deep forests of the West; let it kindle along the icy cliffs of the North and spread in electrical radiance over the fervid plains of the South; let every cloud of embos and thunder give it utterance while it flames in characters of living light on the banner of our sky.

The *Sandusky Democrat* in its last issue parades with a great deal of gusto the following base fabrication, which has not even the semblance of truth:

Col. Fremont, the republican candidate for President, is said to be a slave holder! So states A. J. Lewis, Esq., of Boston, upon his knowledge.—N. H. Post.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* made the same statement a few days since, to which the *Herold* replied, that it was just as true as to state on the authority of John Smith that Bacheater Buchanan is a bigamist, and has as many wives as Brigham Young, and yet the *Plaindealer* leads and parades the paragraph to gull such readers as look upon that venacious sheet as their political bible.

The *Dealer* has already repeated the publication, for a governing motive with the editor is, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth."

Now we happened to have much better democratic authority for contradicting the falsehood, than the *Plaindealer's* "A. J. Lewis, Esq., of Boston," for asserting it. The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. Senator from Maine, who has been a leading and recognized Democrat all his life up to within the last few weeks, but who now repudiates the Cincinnati platform and the nominees, at the late Fremont ratification meeting in Worcester, Mass, bore the following manly and valuable testimony to the character and principles of the People's candidate. He said:

Who is John C. Fremont! He is the first man who discovered the interior of this continent, scaled the Rocky Mountains and contributed more than any other man towards making California a free State. I know him well as a man of eminent character and spotless life. When California was seeking admission into the Union as a State, I had occasion to confer with him as to the best method to secure that result. He was true to the right. His language was, California must come in as a Free State, or not at all.

It has been complained of Fremont that he is without sufficient antecedents, as to his position or qualifications for the Presidency. But not only he is an antecedent in himself! He is a greater executive officer than any man since Andrew Jackson.

John C. Fremont is an anti-slavery man, and has always been one from his boyhood. Although a native of Georgia, and brought up in South Carolina, in spite of his early associations he was ever for Freedom. When embarking on his Western tour he was asked if it was not his intention to purchase a slave as a domestic for his wife. His reply was, "I NEVER OWNED ONE DOLLAR IN HUMAN FLESH, and while reason holds its sway in my brain I NEVER WILL. I love my wife with the most ardent affection, but that wife must toil with her own hands, rather than own the first dollar in human flesh!" From a man thus educated and thus true to our principles we have the highest assurance that with him at the helm of the government, if he can prevent it, not one inch shall slavery be extended over the national territory.

A vote was taken in the Mad River Railroad Machine Shop yesterday, among the workmen there engaged, on the Presidential candidates, which resulted as follows: Fremont, 30; Buchanan, 11; Fillmore, 1. Again we say, "Harm to Fremont, Dayton and the Mechanics!"—*Sandusky Register*, the 9th.

To the Young Men of Ohio.

The National Republican Convention has presented to the friends of Freedom its candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.—Upon their election hang the hopes of Freedom and the perpetuation of our Republican institutions. The issue presented is one worthy the efforts and labors of the vigorous and warm hearted young men of Ohio. It commands itself to their patriotism and demands their organized action. In view of these considerations it is proposed to hold a Young Men's Republican Convention to rally the nominations of Fremont and Dayton, and also to organize for the campaign. The undersigned, delegates and others in attendance upon the Philadelphia Convention, invite the young men of Ohio to meet with them in mass convention at the city of Dayton, on Wednesday, the 30th day of July, 1856, for the purpose aforesaid.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1856.

T. D. Kimball, of Medina county,  
L. G. Critchfield, of Delaware,  
Geo. H. Frey, of Clark,  
L. R. Gunkel, of Montgomery,  
Barton S. Kyle, of Miami,  
H. B. Peck, of Lorain,  
R. Brinkerhoff, of Richland,  
Wm. H. Gilson, of Seneca,  
P. R. Cooke, of Erie,  
P. R. Cooke, of Erie,  
J. H. Baker, of Huron,  
C. P. Wolcott, of Summit,  
J. Buckingham, of Licking,  
G. H. Gatch, of Hardin,  
Miller Pennington, of Belmont,  
Wm. Dennison, Jr., of Franklin,  
T. R. Stanley, of Vinton,<